

in some cases, helped them escape justice.

The American people deserve a full accounting of the decisions that led to the acceptance of Nazi war criminals as employees of the United States government. It also is important that the United States work with other countries to expedite the release of information regarding the use of Nazi war criminals as intelligence operatives. We need to learn more about the Holocaust and its aftermath. The international community must learn the lessons of history, so that never again will we face this type of evil.

#### SMITHSONIAN BOARD OF REGENTS

Mr. COCHRAN. Madam President, last week I introduced two resolutions appointing citizen regents of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. It is an honor to serve on the Board of Regents as one of the three United States Senators privileged to do so. My fellow Regents, Senators FRIST and LEAHY join me as cosponsors of both resolutions.

At its May 7, 2001 meeting, the Board of Regents voted to nominate Ms. Anne d'Harnoncourt for a second term and Mr. Roger W. Sant to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable Howard H. Baker, Jr.

For the information of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the curriculum vitae of Ms. d'Harnoncourt and the biographical sketch of Mr. Sant be printed in the RECORD, following my remarks.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### CURRICULUM VITAE OF ANNE D'HARNONCOURT (MRS. JOSEPH J. RISHL)

Born September 7, 1943, Washington, DC.

*Present Position:* The George D. Widener Director and Chief Executive Officer Philadelphia Museum of Art.

*Education:* The Brearley School, New York City, 1949-1961.

Radcliffe College, Cambridge, MA, 1960-1965: Majored in History and Literature of Europe and England since 1740, with additional course work in the history of architecture. B.A. thesis on comparative aspects of the poetry of Shelley and Holderlin. B.A. magna cum laude, June 1965.

Courtauld Institute of Art, London University, 1965-1967: First year course: Seminar in European art since 1830. Second year: specialized research on the period 1900-1915 in Italy, France and Germany. M.A. thesis on moral subject matter in mid-19th century British painting, with emphasis on the Pre-Raphaelites. M.A. with distinction, June 1967.

*Honors:* Elected to Phi Beta Kappa in 1964; Captain Jonathan Fay Prize, Radcliffe College, 1965; Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres, Republic of France, 1995; Philadelphia Award, 1997.

#### *Museum Experience:*

1966-1967—Tate Gallery, London. Six months of work as part of Courtauld M.A. thesis, preparing full catalogue entries on 30 Pre-Raphaelite paintings and drawings in the Tate collection.

1967-1969—Philadelphia Museum of Art, Curatorial Assistant, Department of Painting and Sculpture.

1969-1971—The Art Institute of Chicago, Assistant Curator of Twentieth-Century Art.

1972-1982—Philadelphia Museum of Art, Curator of Twentieth-Century Art.

1982-1996—Philadelphia Museum of Art, The George D. Widener Director.

1997—Philadelphia Museum of Art, The George D. Widener Director and Chief Executive Officer.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY

*Curator of Twentieth-Century Art.* For a decade between 1972 and 1982, Miss d'Harnoncourt served as Curator of 20th Century Art at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. A specialist in the art of Marcel Duchamp, she co-organized a major retrospective exhibition in 1973-74, which originated in Philadelphia and traveled to The Museum of Modern Art, New York and The Art Institute of Chicago. Other exhibitions organized or co-organized by Miss d'Harnoncourt include Futurism and the International Avant-Garde (1980), Violet Oakley (1979), Eight Artists (1978) and John Cage: Score & Prints (1982). During her tenure as curator, she reinstalled the permanent galleries in the wing of the Museum devoted to 20th-century art, creating rooms specifically dedicated to the work of Duchamp and the sculpture of Brancusi. During her curatorship the Museum made the commitment to building a substantial contemporary collection, acquiring works by Ellsworth Kelly, Dan Flavin, Brice Marden, Agnes Martin, Claes Oldenburg, Katherine Anne Porter, Dorothea Rockburne, James Rosenquist, and Frank Stella, among others.

*Director:* Projects undertaken by the Museum during Miss d'Harnoncourt's directorship to date include a sequence of major exhibitions originated by Museum curators, such as: Sir Edwin Landseer (1982), The Pennsylvania Germans: A Celebration of Their Arts (1983), Masters of 17th-Century Dutch Genre Painting (1984), Federal Philadelphia (1987), Anselm Kiefer (1988), Workers: The Photographs of Sebastião Salgado (1993), Japanese Design (1994) major retrospectives of Brancusi (1995) and Cézanne (1996), The Splendor of 18th-Century Rome (2000), Hon'ami Kōetsu (2000) and Van Gogh: Face to Face (2000). She encouraged a series of scholarly publications devoted to the permanent collections: British Paintings (1986), Oriental Carpets (1988), Northern European Paintings (1990), Paintings from Europe and the Americas: A Concise Catalogue (1994), a new Handbook (1995), and a Handbook to the Museum's textile collections (1998).

Between 1992 and 1995, in a massive building project undertaken to reinstall all of the Museum's European collections, over 90 galleries were renovated and relit, while thousands of works of art were examined, conserved and placed in fresh contexts. During her tenure as director, appointments to the professional staff include senior curators of Prints, Drawings and Photographs and European Decorative Arts, curators of Indian Art, Prints and Twentieth-Century Art, as well as a Senior Curator of Education, a new Librarian and conservators in the fields of decorative arts, furniture, painting and works on paper. Most recently, following her assumption of additional responsibilities in 1997 upon the retirement of Robert Montgomery Scott as President of the Museum, Miss d'Harnoncourt and the newly appointed Chief Operating Officer led the institution through a long-range planning process with a view to celebrating the Museum's 125th anniversary in the year 2001 with a number of new initiatives.

In the year 2000, the Museum acquired a landmark building across the street and embarked upon a comprehensive masterplan for its use and the additional steps necessary to

meet the Museum's 25-year requirements for new or renovated space. Twenty galleries for modern and contemporary art were renovated and reopened in the fall of 2000. A capital campaign with a goal of \$200 million was formally launched in December 2000, and \$100 million was raised by March of 2001.

*Institutional Boards (Current):* Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; Visiting Committee, J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu, CA; Academic Trustee for the School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ; Board of Directors, The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc., New York, NY; Board of Trustees, Fairmount Park Art Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA; Board of Overseers, Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; Board of Trustees, Fairmount Park Art Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA; Board of Overseers, Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; Board of Directors, The Georgia O'Keeffe Foundation, Abiqui, NM.

*Memberships (Current):* Trustee, Association of Art Museum Directors; Advisory Committee, The Fabric Workshop, Philadelphia, PA; Member, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, PA; Advisory Board, Foundation for French Museums Inc.; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, MA.

*Institutional Memberships (Past):* Museum Panel, National Endowment for the Arts, 1976-78; Visual Arts Panel, National Endowment for the Arts, 1978-80; Board of Trustees, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Washington, D.C., 1974-86; Museum Program Overview Panel, National Endowment for the Arts, 1986-87; Indo/U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture, 1983-87; National Endowment for the Arts, Indemnity Panel, 1985-88; Harvard University Art Museums Visiting Committee, 1983-88; Board of Advisors, Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts (CASVA), National Gallery of Art, 1987-89; Pennsylvania Council on the Arts, 1992-99.

#### *Exhibitions Organized:*

Marcel Duchamp. The Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Museum of Modern Art, The Art Institute of Chicago, 1973-74. (Collaboration with Kynaston McShine, The Museum of Modern Art).

Philadelphia: Three Centuries of American Art. Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1976. (One of several collaborators under the direction of Darrel Sewell. Curator of American Art, Philadelphia Museum of Art).

Eight Artists. Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1978.

Violet Oakley. Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1979. (Collaboration with Ann Percy, Philadelphia Museum of Art).

Futurism and the International Avant-Garde. Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1980.

John Cage: Scores and Prints. Whitney Museum of American Art, Albright-Knox Museum, Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1982. (Collaboration with Patterson Sims, Whitney Museum).

#### *Publications:*

"Etant Donnés . . . Reflections on a New Work by Marcel Duchamp." Philadelphia Museum of Art Bulletin (double issue April/June and July/September 1969). Co-author with Walter Hopps.

Introduction to exhibition catalogue for Marcel Duchamp, 1973. Chronology and catalogue entries prepared jointly with Kynaston McShine of The Museum of Modern Art.

"A. E. Gallatin and the Arensbergs: Pioneer Collectors of 20th-Century Art." Apollo, July 1974 (special issue devoted to Philadelphia Museum of Art collections).

132 biographies and catalogue entries in "Philadelphia: Three Centuries of American Art", 1976.

"The Cubist Cockatoo: Preliminary Exploration of Joseph Cornell's Hommages to Juan Gris," Philadelphia Museum of Art Bulletin, June 1978.

"The Fist of Boccioni meets Miss FlicFlic ChiapChiap," Art News, November 1980.

Introductory essay to exhibition catalogue for Futurism and the International Avant-Garde (Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1980).

"We have eyes as well as ears," essay for publication accompanying exhibition "John Cage: Scores and Prints", 1982.

"Duchamp, 1911-1915," in the exhibition catalogue Marcel Duchamp (Tokyo, The Seibu Museum of Art). Reprinted as "Before the Glass: Reflections on Marcel Duchamp before 1915" in the exhibition catalogue Duchamp (Barcelona: Fundacio Joan Miro, 1984).

Preface to "Marcel Duchamp, Notes", arranged and translated by Paul Matisse (Boston: G. K. Hall & Company, 1983).

Preface to "Marcel Duchamp, Manual of Instructions for Etant Donnés . . ." (Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1987).

"Paying Attention," in the exhibition catalogue Rolywholyover/A Circus/John Cage (Los Angeles: Museum of Contemporary Art, 1983).

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ROGER W. SANT

Mr. Sant is Chairman of the Board of the AES Corporation, which he co-founded in 1981. AES is a leading global power company comprised of competitive generation, distribution and retail supply businesses in 27 countries. The company's generating assets include interests in one hundred and sixty-six facilities totaling over 58 gigawatts of capacity. AES's electricity distribution network has over 920,000 km of conductor and associated rights of way and sells over 126,000 gigawatt hours per year to over 17 million end-use customers. In addition, through its various retail electricity supply businesses, the company sells electricity to over 154,000 end-use customers. AES is dedicated to providing electricity worldwide in a socially responsible way.

Mr. Sant chairs the Board of The Summit Foundation, and is a Board Member of Marriott International, WWF-International, Resources for the Future, The Energy Foundation, and The National Symphony. He recently stepped down as Chairman of the World Wildlife Fund-US after six years in that capacity and now serves on the National Council.

Prior to funding AES, Mr. Sant was Director of the Mellon Institute's Energy Productivity Center. During this period he became widely known as the author of "The Least Cost Energy Strategy"—where it was shown that the cost of conserving energy is usually much less than producing more fuel.

Mr. Sant earlier served as a political appointee in the Ford administration and was a key participant in developing early initiatives to fashion an energy policy in the US. Before entering government service, he was active in the management or founding of several businesses, and taught corporate finance at the Stanford University Graduate School of Business. He received a B.S. from Brigham Young University and an MBA with Distinction from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

He is a co-author "Creating Abundance—America's Least-Cost Energy Strategy" by McGraw Hill and numerous articles and publications on energy conservation.

#### BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD

Mr. LUGAR. Madam President, former Congressman, Vice President

and President Gerald R. Ford turned 88 on July 14. A birthday tribute to our 38th President was written by White House correspondent Trude B. Feldman for the New York Times Syndicate; and it includes reflections by former Presidents Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan, given to Ms. Feldman for Gerald Ford's 80th birthday. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

President Ford was a healing force at a time of much greater political upheaval than we have today. The lessons to us today are that: disagreements should not become divisive; and political revenge is a vicious cycle without winners.

Most important, as President Ford reiterates in this interview, is that "truth is the glue that holds government together—not only our government, but civilization itself."

He tells Ms. Feldman, who has also written numerous articles on Mr. Ford and his family for McCall's Magazine, that his main ambition was to become Speaker of the House of Representatives "because the legislative process interested me and was the kind of challenge I enjoyed . . ."

Gerald Ford concluded this interview—which I recommend to my colleagues and our staff—with his beliefs that during his 29 months as President, he had steered the U.S. out of a period of turmoil, making it possible to move from despair to a renewed national unity of purpose and progress. "I also reestablished a working relationship between the White House and Congress, one that had been ruptured," he notes. "All that made an important difference. I consider that to be my greatest accomplishment as President."

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times]

GERALD R. FORD AT 88: A BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE  
(By Trude B. Feldman)

On July 14, Gerald R. Ford will celebrate his 88th birthday. Having fully recovered from a stroke last August, the former president says he is now in excellent health—alert, active and keeping up with world affairs.

Asked—in a birthday interview—how he feels about turning 88, he says: "Age doesn't bother me. I'm not as mobile as I was 25 years ago, but I feel fortunate to still have my zest for life. I have more enthusiasm now because of the care I take of myself. I follow a good diet, I don't smoke or drink, and I keep busy."

In association with the American Enterprise Institute, one of Washington, D.C.'s leading think tanks, Mr. Ford established—in 1982—the AEI World Forum which he hosts annually in Beaver Creek, Colorado.

The forum is a gathering of former and current international world leaders, business and financial executives and government officials who discuss political and economic issues.

This year—in late June—the participants included Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, former President of France; former Vice President and Premier of the Republic of China, Chan Lien; and Richard Cheney, Vice President of the United States, who was a former Chief of

Staff to President Ford and Secretary of Defense in the first Bush administration.

On May 21st, at the John F. Kennedy Library and Museum in Boston, Mass., Mr. Ford was the recipient of the John F. Kennedy Profile In Courage Award. Presented by the former President's daughter, Caroline, and his brother, Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), the award cites President Ford's courage in making the controversial decision of conscience to pardon former President Richard M. Nixon.

Twenty seven years ago on August 9, 1974, Richard Nixon resigned the presidency of the U.S. and Vice President Ford became the 38th president. A month later (September 8), President Ford granted a "full, free and absolute pardon" to Nixon "for all offenses against the U.S. which he . . . has committed or may have committed or taken part in" while he was president.

Today, Mr. Ford concedes that he did not expect such a "hostile" reaction. "That was one of the greatest disappointments of my presidency," he told me. "Everyone focused on the individual instead of on the problems the nation faced. I thought people would consider Richard Nixon's resignation sufficient punishment, even shame. I expected more forgiveness."

In accepting the Profile In Courage Award, Mr. Ford told members of the Kennedy family and some 250 guests: "No doubt, arguments over the Nixon pardon will continue for as long as historians relive those tumultuous days. But I'd be less than human if I didn't tell you how profoundly grateful I am for this recognition. The Award Committee has displayed its own brand of courage . . . But here, courage is contagious."

"To know John Kennedy, as I did, was to understand the true meaning of the word. He understood that courage is not something to be gauged in a poll or located in a focus group. No adviser can spin it. No historian can back date it. For, in the age old contest between popularity and principle, only those willing to lose for their convictions are deserving of posterity's approval."

Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg said the award was inspired by her father's Pulitzer Prize winning book, Profiles In Courage (first published in 1955 by Harper & Row) and was "instituted to celebrate his life and belief that political courage must be valued and honored. And that Gerald Ford had proved that politics can be a noble profession. . . ."

Sen. Kennedy said President Ford had "withstood the heat of controversy and persevered in his beliefs about what was in our country's best interest. History has proved him right."

"At a time of national turmoil, our nation was fortunate that he was prepared to take over the helm of the storm-tossed ship of state. He recognized that the nation had to get on with its business and could not, if there was a continuing effort to prosecute former President Nixon. So President Ford made a tough decision and pardoned him."

"I was one of those who spoke out against his action. But time has a way of clarifying things, and now we see that President Ford was right."

General Alexander M. Haig Jr., Mr. Nixon's White House Chief of Staff, concurs. "The passage of time has once again favored the truth and Gerald Ford has rightfully emerged as one of our nation's most courageous leaders," he told me in an interview, adding:

"Despite the risks, President Ford performed a singular and selfless act of courage. Almost 30 years have passed since "Watergate" and the scurrilous accusation that then Vice President Ford had made or considered a secret deal with President Nixon—